

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the introduction of the research. It contains the background of the study, literature review, limitation of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, research method and research paper organization.

A. Background of the Study

Reality sometimes differs from people wanted. People's life is a collection of events, and sometimes, facing hard reality beyond the expectation. People must manage themselves to adjust towards every kind of reality. Moreover, as a social people, we are unable to live individually. We need other people to stay alive, to help us fulfilling the needs, to be relatives who support one another. Besides, we have to adapt to the society and the environment. In addition, making social relation will make us having confession in the society.

Society is a bound of norm. It is rules existed from the long time to manage people's behavior in certain place. The norm of every society can be different. Society gives people not only the good reality but also the bad. People must adapt to the society where they live completely. They have to accept the existence norm, value, rules and so on in the society. Nevertheless, people's ability in making adaptation and accepting the norm is difference. The way people make adaptation somehow changes their behavior.

People's behavior in the society is influenced by personality. Every individual has different personality. People personality will determine people's way of facing reality, making decision, thinking towards problems etc.. Besides, personality also shows people's way to solve problems. Thus, personality brings big contribution to people's behavior.

There are three levels of personality, which is contributed to the difference of people's personality. They are id, ego and superego. Id is the biological need of human. It is a feeling of hungry, thirsty, safety etc. Ego is people's desire to fulfill their Id which related to external factor. The external factor is other people, and society. Superego is the way people adjust the intrinsic need (id) to the external factors, reality, society, etc. The Id arise the very first among others. When people need to fulfill this need, they will do effort to get something to other people, the society, the environment etc. This is called by ego. In this phase, people make interaction to the society which arise their behavior and shape their personality. The way people adapt, adjust the id and ego is called superego. Superego will determine human's behavior in fulfilling the needs in the society. When people is unable to adjust the id to the external factor, it will cause defense or have feeling of anxiety.

One of the problems in human's life is anxiety. It is also a problem in the daily life which every human ever has it. The examples above show that life is not as beautiful as what human wishes it to be, sometimes life will show to human sadness, disappointment, unsatisfied and also guilty. And from these feelings, anxiety will arise. According to Freud (in Hall and Lenzey, 1985:41) anxiety also "affects cognition, throwing the individual into a state of confusion and making it difficult for him or her to think clearly or to solve problem". Discussing about anxiety means that we discuss about psychology, because anxiety is one of the psychoanalytic principles and it is a part of psychological study.

Anxiety is the feeling that appears inside of people's personality. It is a condition where the feeling of being afraid is bigger than their bravery. It is also possible that anxiety occurs because the condition or problem is too hard to be solve. Anxiety happens because people feel something will threaten them. The act can form people's behavior. As consequences, in long time it can change person's personality. If someone wants to survive and develop, they must continually adapt to changes in their environment and in themselves.

According to Zelenick (in Kuper, 2000: 856) anxiety as one of psychoanalytic principle is a part of psychology study. Psychoanalysis has an intellectual base, some researchers put psychological in the middle of physics, and then they correct it with hermeneutics, linguistics, and literature as a rival of biology, medical, psychiatry, and science.

Having the feeling of anxiety motivates person to do something to free the external danger, to inhibit the instinctual impulse, or to obey the voice of conscience (Hall and Lindzey, 1985: 42). It has purpose that they can feel safely or more calmly in facing the realities that make them feel anxious. The circumstances of life inevitably place the personality under strain, even though they have many resources for coping with their problem. Their motives are not easily satisfied because they must think again what way they have to choose to solve their problem. Furthermore, the way that they use to reduce their anxiety is only for a while. So, later they have to face their own problem.

The theory that study about anxiety is psychoanalytic theory. Psychoanalytic has a big deal with human psyche, which can be used to analyze human's psychological condition. The psychoanalysis also emphasizes individual differences and the complex organization of personality functioning since the personality is viewed a process through which the individual organized and structures external stimuli in the environment.

SAMAN is a controversial Indonesian novel by Ayu Utami published in 1998. It is Utami's first novel that revealed various interesting issues. It depicts the lives of four sexually-liberated female friends, and a former Catholic priest, Saman, for whom the book is named. *SAMAN* (1998) deals explicitly with themes of sexuality, taboo for women writers in Indonesia at that time. She also writes about the supernatural and mysticism. Utami said the stories reflect some of her personal experiences, such as her loss of

religion which mirrors to the priest, Saman. Utami also includes passages reflecting the destructiveness of Suharto's political authoritarianism : in later interview she said the political realities reflected in *Saman* are still applicable to post-Suharto Indonesia.

SAMAN (1998) won the 1997 Jakarta Art Institute novel writing contest, which led to its publication. Critical reception was mixed. Some critics praised the richness of its language, while others derided the novel for its sexual explicitness and questioned whether it was Utami's own work. The novel eventually was hailed for its groundbreaking portrayal of a woman's views of sexuality. The novel had been translated into six languages and had won several awards.

In 1998 the first novel by Ayu Utami, *SAMAN*. Appeared about the inner struggle of an Indonesian priest, Athanasius Wisanggeni. As the main character in the novel, Athanasius Wisanggeni or Saman, is someone that really religious, drudge and more accentuate friendship. He served a parish in the inland regions of Sumatra, where poor farmers are chased away from their forest and farmland by a coalition of plantation owners, helped by the army who want to start agricultural business. As a young priest, Wis had dedicated his live to a rural place that far from his house, Prabumulih. A place needs very hard effort to survive. The young priest joins the poor farmers in their protest against the greater business.

Dealing with the plantation problems in that place, the young priest was accused provoking the local citizen to against the colony. He had to be a fugitive. His life never comes to fortune. He jailed for several times and had been torture badly. He felt worry and scary almost in his everyday life. There are conditions that described his fear, worry, and anxiety. On the other hand, the young priest still made efforts and struggle to resist. However, he had done everything to retain his religion and believe, but he ever thought that he had no God because of his torment.

In Wisanggeni's self, exists a strange power that can help him at emergency time, this was happened several times, and the last one was when he tried to escape from the raging fire that burn the place where he jailed in. There were many things was faced, most concerning of how the grinds of higher level people in money measure that assume as subordinate people. He dedicate himself totally to the society. Opposing the rebellions to burn the plantation and plunder the citizen's land.

He assisted the low economics society in plantation of rubber area. The condition in Medan did not safe anymore because some demonstrations and economic crisist. Then he moved to Jakarta and changed his name to Saman. As time goes by, Saman changed from religious to ordinary people. He had love passion with women, passion which should not had by a priest. This was showed from the correspondence among Saman and Yasmin. In the correspondence, he really told that he felt in love and had made a love with Yasmin. At any other story, this novel also tell relationship among figures, but not many, just a few figures that bonded, they are Laila, Choke, and Shakuntala that are Yasmin's best friends

Saman did lots of things to stand a justice, supported by many close friends and the society, but it brought up by various heavy obstacles. He was very brave to face every obstacle and provocation. He had sacrificed many things, his family, love, even his life for his struggle to the society. Because of his struggle of the very hard condition made the writer interested to analyze this issue.

There are reasons why the writer interested in studying this novel. First, the novel is very controversial with the issues of struggle, social life, sexuality, friendship, love affair, etc. Utami presented other characters, the four women scout Yasmin, Laila, Cok and Shakuntala, the oil plantation Sihar, Rosano, Saman's family and Perabumulih people. They represent the various issues in the novel, which reflected the reality at that era. The way

Utami portray the condition successfully make the story alive. This is why the writer amazed of the bravery of Utami to present the novel.

Second, the language used in the novel successfully drove the reader to imagine and feel the story. The writer of the novel, Utami, had chosen the diction as if the real condition. The researcher admires Utami in using some taboo words to portray the situation. As written in the novel “Wis counted the days by observing the silver of light that came through the air vents high up and near the ceiling” (Utami, 104: 2015). From the quote, the diction used can make the reader imagine Wis condition. He was waiting in private isolated room, where there were almost no light entered the room, only vents can indicate the changing of the days.

Third, the novel portrayed the real life of Indonesian society in that era. The issues of illegal logging, plantation, struggle, social life, sexuality, love affair, etc were crucial issues that arouse in Indonesia at that time. Because of the banned media to expose those issues, this novel translated into six languages and introduced the case to other countries. The fourth reason is that the plot of the novel is interesting. The writer raises the problem from unpredictable part of the novel. The readers will not guess the main problem before they finish reading the novel, instead they read the summary.

Fifth, the story of the main character of the novel makes the writer curious. A condition where the main character, Athanasius Wisanggeni or Saman, struggled for himself, his believe, family, love and society. Getting very bad torture from the rebel. Managing his superego because of his id was hard to control the ego. Therefore, the writer interested in analyzing the main character, Saman, because of his anxiety in facing the hard condition. In this research, psychoanalytic approach will be used to analyze the issue of anxiety. This approach is considered as the appropriate approach to be used because it is used to analyzed human`s behavior and personality. As described in above background and the issues, the writer proposes the

following research title: **Anxiety of Saman in Ayu Utami's SAMAN (1998) Novel: a Psychoanalytic Approach.**

B. Literature Review

Anxiety is a very interesting issue to be analyzed. There were many researchers conducted research on anxiety. The following literature of review presents a research paper which focuses on anxiety and psychoanalytic approach and *SAMAN* (1998) Novel.

First is research paper by Fitrah Abdul Kahar (2017) entitled *Defence Mechanism of Amba Reflected in Laksmi Pamuntjak's The Questions of Red Novel (2014) : A Psychoanalytic Approach*. The result of the study reveals the defense mechanism done by the character. The defense mechanism made the character to be independent, having high self-confidence, and inner strength.

Second is *Social Deviation Reflected in Saman Novel (1998) By Ayu Utami: A Sociological Approach* by Emy Ratnawati 2014. This study resulted the relation of Saman Novel to Indonesian social reality, the social deviation in Indonesia that era, and the contribution of social reality to the elements of the novel. Third is research paper conducted by Agustin Cahyaningsih (2015) entitled *Anxiety of Maryam in Okky Madasari The Outcast Novel (2012): A Psychoanalytic Approach*. This descriptive qualitative study resulted that the anxiety of Maryam appeared in three forms. They are realistic anxiety, neurotic anxiety and moral anxiety.

The first study analyzed defense mechanism using psychoanalytic approach. The second focused on social deviation in Saman Novel (1998). The third revealed the anxiety in Okky Madasari Novel using Psychoanalytic Approach. The study that will be carried out by the researcher focused on anxiety of Saman, as the major character in Saman (1998) Novel, and analyzed it with psychoanalytic approach. The researcher did not find any research that have same issue and approach with the study that will be done

by the researcher. Thus, this research will be first research of Ayu Utami's *SAMAN* (1998) Novel that analyzed Saman Anxiety using a Psychoanalytic Approach.

C. Problem Statement

Based on the background of the study above, the problem statement can be formulated as follows:

1. How is Anxiety of Saman in Ayu Utami's *SAMAN* (1998) novel?
2. How is the structural elements of Ayu Utami's *SAMAN* (1998) novel?

D. Limitation of the Study

To make close analysis of the novel, the writer limits the study in analyzing the anxiety of Saman in Ayu Utami's *SAMAN* (1998) by psychoanalytic approach.

E. Objective of The Study

The objective of the study can be formulated as follows:

1. To examine anxiety of Saman in Ayu Utami's *SAMAN* (1998) novel based on psychoanalytic approach.
2. To analyze Ayu Utami's *SAMAN* (1998) novel based on structural elements of the novel.

F. Benefit of the Study

This study will give some benefits in this following ways bellow:

1. Theoretical benefit
 - a. The result of the study may become additional references in literary work, especially in psychoanalytic perspective.
 - b. The result of the study can add knowledge and understanding about anxiety in Ayu Utami's *SAMAN* (1998) a psychoanalytic approach.

2. Practical benefit

The result of the study may give benefit to the students, the readers, and the other researchers in providing additional information that who are interested in analyzing anxiety and psychoanalytic approach.

G. Research Methodology

The writer do research based on the following method:

1. Type of the study

Type of the study that the writer used to make this research is descriptive qualitative research. Which purpose to analyze novel using psychoanalytic theory. The steps of conducting the research are (1) determining the type of the study, (2) determining the object of the study, (3) determining the data sources, (4) determining the technique of data collection, (5) determining the technique for data analysis.

2. Objective of the Study

The object of the study of the research is *SAMAN* written by Ayu Utami, which published on April 1998.

3. Type of data and data sources

The data of this research is divided into two kinds, there are:

a) Primary data sources

Primary data sources in this research consist of data collected from Ayu Utami`s *SAMAN* (1998) in English and Indonesian version.

b) Secondary data sources

The writer gets secondary data from books, internet, online journals, note, dictionary, and others that related to the study.

4. Technique of Data Collection

The step of technique for collecting data that the writer used to collect primary and secondary data sources is as follows:

a) Intensive reading

The writer reads the novel intensively until understood about the content especially the anxiety phenomena.

b) Searching for secondary data

The writer searches the secondary data from note, books, journal, and internet.

c) Identification

The writer identifies the content of the novel with the secondary data that get from other sources.

d) Hand writing

The writer marked every important parts of the novel. The writer also makes some outline of the research.

e) Giving description

The parts that had been marked and the outline are given sufficient description based on the writers assumption guided by the theories.

5. Technique of Data Analysis

The writer will use descriptive analysis to analyze data. Descriptive analysis concerns with the structural elements of the novel and psychoanalytic perspective that describe and correlate them.

H. Paper Organization

The research paper organization of **Anxiety of Saman in Ayu Utami's *SAMAN* (1998) Novel: a Psychoanalytic Approach** is as follows:

Chapter I is introduction, which consist of background of the study, literary review, problem statement, limitation of the study, objective of the study, benefit of the study, research method, and paper organization. Chapter II deals with the underlying theory, which explains about theory of psychoanalytical, the notion of psychoanalysis, the structure of personality, anxiety, structural element of the novel and theoretical application. Chapter III deals with the social background of Indonesia, when illegal logging was arose and damage most of the forest. Chapter IV is the Structural Analysis, the writer explains the structural elements of the story and discussions. Chapter V presents psychoanalytic analysis and the application of underlying theory in which anxiety of Saman in Ayu Utami's *SAMAN* (1998) is analyzes by psychoanalytic. Chapter VI presents the conclusion and suggestion of the research.